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The Times

THE MORNING TIMES gives all the news. It is supplied by the United Press and the Bennett Cable Service, supplemented by the Associated Press Service. The Morning Times leads in News.

VOL. 1. NO. 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1895.

ONE CENT

WILL YOU JOIN THE TIMES TREE PROTECTION LEAGUE?

EPITHETS WERE IN ORDER

Silver Men Enjoy Themselves Damning the Administration.

MR. CLEVELAND DENOUNCED

Hill of Missouri Thanks God He Is Not Hill of New York, and Denounces Democratic Leaders as Traitors—Red-Hot Speeches Were the Rule—Committee Reports Made.

Senator Harris called the silver conference together promptly at 10 o'clock today. As soon as the delegates were seated he stated that the committee on resolutions, though it had worked most of the night, was not yet ready to report, but would be able to do so in about an hour. It was agreed to devote the hour waiting for the committee's report to speechmaking, and the conference was made public.

Col. Casey Young, of Tennessee, who acted as secretary of the committee which had called this conference, said that he had received thousands of letters from representative Democrats in thirty-eight States favoring the conference and expressing their willingness to stand by any action it might take.

Among these were letters from Senators Morgan, George, Walcott, Chilton, Blackburn, Blanchard, Tillman, Cockrell, Voorhees and Turpie. He believed that four-fifths of the people of the country favored free coinage, and he believed that the friends of silver would capture the next national convention.

FITHIAN'S HEAVY BURDEN.
Ex-representative Fithian, of Illinois, said that he had been defeated for reelection because he had to bear the odium of the Administration's actions in the last Congress. He was a believer in free coinage and would abide by the action of this conference.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, said that the trade, commerce and agriculture of the United States were in jeopardy and that another declaration of independence was needed. If England were given the control of our money system, she would control the country—a thing which she could not do by force of arms.

He referred to the recent bond issues, and said they were the most disgraceful thing a party had ever done.

Senator Call, of Florida, was in accord with the movement now proposed, and thought that the people of the country were now ready to join the great tropical march.

Mr. Hill, of Missouri, when called, responded by thanking God that he was not Hill of New York.

BLAMED THE PRESIDENT.
In two short years Mr. Cleveland had led the Democratic party to defeat and disgrace by a series of acts of perfidy and treachery unprecedented in the history of this country.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, he said, would go down the lanes of oblivion in hand, amid the cries of indignation of the people.

Senator Brice, he said, was the black-white man, and that a traitor as Cleveland, Carlisle and Gorman.

When the committee reports were announced as complete, shortly before noon, Senator Jones took the chair, and Gov. Stone, of Missouri, presented the address.

He announced that it was substantially the same as that partially adopted by the Texas silver convention and adopted in toto by the Mississippi convention.

DEMANDS OF THE PARTY.
The preamble recites the holding of the Memphis convention, the subsequent call issued by Senator Harris, Turpie, and Jones, of Arkansas, and declares the present conference to be a party of voluntary assemblage, not authorized to speak with party authority.

The declaration on the monetary question begins with the constitution, refers to the policies of Jefferson and Jackson, which later became the policy of the Democratic party, and the alleged surreptitious denunciation of silver.

The evils following the act of 1873 are graphically outlined, and the deduction drawn that "the rights of the American people, the interests of American labor, and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people's law-makers than the greed of foreign creditors or the avaricious demands made by 'idle holders of idle capital'."

The right to regulate its own monetary system in the interests of its own people is a right which no free government can barter, sell or surrender.

After giving the history of gold monometallism and asserting the Democratic party to be the traditional friend and champion of bimetalism, a series of resolutions are appended, declaring that the next national convention of the party should demand free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of other nations; declares its irreconcilable opposition to a panic-brooding, corporation credit currency; oppose surrendering the option of redemption, and protest against the issuance of interest-bearing bonds.

The address and resolutions were unanimously adopted. A plan of permanent national organization was presented and agreed to without dissent, after which the conference formally adjourned.

Sibley Talks to Carolinians.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 15.—Large numbers of silver advocates gathered at Cary, nine miles from here, to-day to hear Representative Sibley, who arrived this morning and was met by Senator Butler and other leading Populists. All these left here later on special train. Quite a number of Democrats, some of whom went to hear Sibley, whose speech was of unusual interest.

Must Stand Civil Service.
A civil service examination of applicants for the vacant inspectorship in the water department, will be held at the District Building to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m. There are about thirty applicants for the place, and only one-half of the number appeared at the late examination, the remainder not having received the notice in time.

Hotel Johnson Closes.
Hotel Johnson's meals are a vegetable and table d'hôte dinner, which is served at 10 o'clock.

MINISTER EUSTIS TURNED DOWN.

French Authorities Refuse Him Permission to See Waller.

The United States Government is meeting fresh impediments in its efforts to get at the facts preliminary to the imprisonment of ex-consul Waller by the French authorities.

The temporizing attitude of the French ministry in not furnishing Ambassador Eustis a copy of the evidence on which Waller was convicted in Madagascar has been supplemented by a refusal on their part to permit him to visit Waller in the prison at Marseilles, although he has made more than one effort to secure the privilege, with a view to expediting the case.

Information to this effect has reached the State Department, but no explanation of the refusal can be obtained. It is said, beyond the existence of the strict prison rules to which Waller is subjected, as matters stand at present, Mr. Eustis has encountered at almost every point a seeming unwillingness on the part of the French authorities to assist him in his investigation of the case.

TO DEFEND THE CARRIERS

Spy System Denounced by Friends of the Postmen.

Old Charges Baked Up and Trivial and Paltry Offenses Said to Be the Rule.

Since the investigations into the conduct of letter-carriers by secret agents of the Postoffice Department have become general persons representing the accused have called upon Department officials in defense of the carriers, whom, they claim, have not been accorded a fair and just showing.

They say that the charges made against the carriers of drinking and loitering while on duty are not brought to the attention of the accused until a long time has elapsed, which makes it difficult for the carrier to state accurately and in detail just what he was engaged in at the time the secret agent secured a basis for the charges.

It also contended that it is no great infraction of rules for a carrier on his route to accept the invitation of a saloonkeeper and take a drink while delivering a letter. They also argue that the Dockery commission, in making an investigation of the executive department at Washington, adopted the methods employed by the secret agents of the Postoffice Department, the United States Civil Service Commission would have been unable to secure an eligible register fast enough to fill the vacancies which were dropped as a result of such an investigation.

It is stated by one of the champions of the carriers that the Department has modified the work of these secret agents and in a number of instances greatly reduced the periods of suspensions of carriers by abolishing it into 412 1-2 grain dollars for that commodity upon the general public at 1.29 an ounce. Silver, like wheat, is a product of the earth. It is gotten out by the same sort of muscular and mental effort that produces wheat. Why any one should favor a law by which 66 cents' worth of mine labor shall, by coining it into 412 1-2 grain dollars, be made a legal tender for \$1.29 worth of farm labor, I cannot see.

MORE FROM MORTON.

Some Things He Admits He Can't Understand.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—H. L. Bliss, of this city, the author of a "Reply to Coin," has received a letter from J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Morton expresses his appreciation of Mr. Bliss' argument and adds:
"Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 takes a commodity worth 66 cents an ounce and by coining it into 412 1-2 grain dollars forces that commodity upon the general public at 1.29 an ounce. Silver, like wheat, is a product of the earth. It is gotten out by the same sort of muscular and mental effort that produces wheat. Why any one should favor a law by which 66 cents' worth of mine labor shall, by coining it into 412 1-2 grain dollars, be made a legal tender for \$1.29 worth of farm labor, I cannot see."

POWER OF C. P. HUNTINGTON

It Seems Strong Enough to Muzzle the Federal Law.

Railroad Men Are Indignant and Will Bring the Case by Memorial to Washington.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The dropping of the indictment against C. P. Huntington by the United States district attorney, has raised a storm of indignation among the railroad employees.

Last night a number of local lodges of the American Railroad Union passed resolutions denouncing the action of the Federal office and decided to participate in a mass-meeting called for Saturday night.

A number of speakers have been engaged and a number of resolutions have been prepared for submission to the mass-meeting. It is the intention of the leaders to present the case by memorial to Washington.

It is said an effort will be made to start an anti-railroad movement for the purpose of electing as members of the next legislature only such men as are opposed to the Southern Pacific. The mass-meeting promises to be an enthusiastic gathering.

At the same meeting resolutions will be adopted denouncing Gen. Graham, in command of the troops at the presidio, for having ordered an inscription placed on a monument in the Government cemetery to the effect that the buried soldiers were murdered by strikers.

It is also the intention to ask for an order from the Secretary of War for the obliteration of the obnoxious words, C. P. Huntington and Gen. Graham will both be invited to attend and address the meeting if they so desire.

Libel Case Postponed.
The case of libel against Mr. Andrew J. Boyer, editor of the United American, was called in the police court before Judge Mills this morning, and at the request of the defendant, it was allowed to go over for one week.

SUMMER PORTRAITS.



His Excellency William McKinley, Jr.

PROTECTION IS REFUSED

Post-office Contractors Decline to Lay a Flooring.

MEN MUST TAKE THE RISK

Superintendent Kinsey Will Make Another Demand and Work Will Cease If It Is Not Complied With. Architect Aiken Says It Can Be Compelled.

If Thorp & Bond, the New York contractors for the city postoffice building, can help it, the workmen will have no protection from a recurrence of such accidents as that which last week resulted in the death of Charles Beach.

This much was settled to-day, when a letter was received from the firm refusing to lay a temporary flooring. What the outcome will be remains to be seen. The tragic occurrence of last Friday afternoon has thoroughly aroused the men, and they have behind them in their demand for protection the supervising architect and Mr. Kinsey, superintendent of construction.

Mr. Kinsey wrote a letter on Tuesday last to the contractors in New York calling attention to the unfortunate death of Charles Beach, and demanded that they take proper precautions in the future for the safety of the men, as required by the plans and specifications.

CONTRACTORS' REPLY.
When seen by a Times reporter this morning he said he was very much surprised to-day to receive a letter from the contractors, in which they positively refused to do anything further in the premises, claiming that the specifications did not require them to lay a temporary floor for the safety of the men at work on the building, and those engaged in the work would have to assume all risks.

They characterized Mr. Kinsey's request as both absurd and unreasonable, saying that every week there were contractors in New York buildings of far greater magnitude and importance than the Washington Postoffice and no such precaution was taken or even requested.

KINSEY WILL INSIST.
Mr. Kinsey will write a letter to-day, in reply to the one received, which he will submit to Supervising Architect of the Treasury Aiken.

"I will not mince words with them this time," said he, "but will demand that the flooring be laid at once before I will order work to proceed on the eighth story. As they seem to have no regard for human life and safety, by the tone of their letter, I will see if compulsory methods cannot be brought to bear to secure immediate action."

"The cost of the flooring would be merely nominal, and I am satisfied that the contractors could secure better work from the men employed if they would insure them protection. No man is going to take any risk when he knows his life is in danger."

Architect Aiken was seen at his office, and while he said he had received no communication from Superintendent Kinsey on the subject, he felt sure that the specifications, which are most explicit in requiring Messrs. Thorp & Bond, the contractors, to provide safe and suitable scaffolding, would have to be lived up to.

POLICEMAN COTTER'S SON.
Body of the Boy Killed at Robb's Identified.

The body of the young white boy who was killed at Robb's crossing, near Four Mile Run, Va., last evening by a passing train, was to-day identified as that of Thomas B. Cotter, son of Policeman Cotter, of the building block. The body was identified by his brother, John Cotter, and the father left for Alexandria this afternoon.

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QUEEN VICTORIA SPEAKS

Formal Opening of Houses of Commons and Lords.

TOPIOS TOUCHED UP TO DATE

Chinese and Armenian Outrages Sharply Commented Upon by Her Majesty, and She Gently Suggests the Acquisition of a Little More African Territory.

London, Aug. 15.—The House of Commons met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and were at once summoned by the usher of the Black Rod to the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which was as follows:

"The communications which I receive from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter that is calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan which was in progress at the opening of the last session has been brought to a conclusion by a peace, which, I trust, will be enduring. I have observed strict neutrality during the war and have not taken any action in respect thereto, except such as appeared likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities."

THE CHINESE OUTRAGES.
"I deeply regret to say that most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries have been reported in the province of Fukien, China. In reply to an earnest representation, addressed to the Chinese government by my directions, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken to punish the murderers and all who were in any degree responsible for these crimes."

"Internal troubles, which have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of the Christian nations of Europe generally, and my people especially. My ambassador and the ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French republic, acting together, have suggested to the government of the Sultan of the reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent the recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by the Sultan and I anxiously awaiting his decision."

AFRICAN ACCESSIONS.
"A resolution has been passed by both houses of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope proposing that the adjacent crown colony of Bechuanaland should be incorporated with Cape Colony. I signified that I was willing to consider favorably an act for that purpose, provided it contained proper safeguards to my interests and those of my native subjects, especially as regards their lands, the liquor traffic and the maintenance of their own system of justice. I received satisfactory assurances on these matters, and an act has been passed by the Cape Parliament which I have reason to expect will fulfill my requirements."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the service year which were not voted by the last Parliament will be laid before you."

"My Lords and Gentlemen: At this season of the year I will probably be found more congenial to defer until another session the consideration of any important legislative matters, except those necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year."

Louisiana Postmaster.
The President to-day appointed John K. Gilchrist postmaster at Houma, La., vice M. E. Walls, commission expired.

FIRE UPON A SCHOONER

Rash Act of Venezuelan Coast Guard Vessel on High Seas.

SHOOTS AT BRITISH FLAG

The Flag Is Run to the Mast-head, But the Vessel Keeps Up Its Firing Until the Schooner Heaves to—Possible International Complication.

Barbadoes, West Indies, July 29.—Breaches of international law like filibustering expeditions seem to be on the increase in the Caribbean Sea and the latest as well as one likely to attract very considerable attention in both hemispheres, is the firing upon a British schooner, in British waters, by a Venezuelan gunboat.

A United Press correspondent reported, on July 15, the fact that Venezuelan gunboats were cruising in British waters off the island of Trinidad, and was seriously interrupting the sailing craft employed in the regular trade between that colony and Venezuela.

DANGEROUS FUN.
The Venezuelans seem to have a free hand for the time being; for, although the facts of several cases where the Venezuelans had stopped vessels trading into Trinidad were reported to the Trinidad government, no steps were taken either by the Trinidad authorities or the imperial government to put a stop thereto, and now the British government will have to accept with the best grace possible the humiliating fact that a British vessel, owned by a British subject and manned by a British crew, has been fired upon while the British ensign was flying from the masthead, and that the lives of these British subjects were in the hands of the commander of a warship belonging to a nation well known to be on no other than friendly relations with England."

The schooner Ellen, which is owned and sailed by Capt. Truxillo, a Britisher, and registered at Trinidad, has passed under the muzzle of Venezuelan gunboats, and though the captain sent the English flag to his mainmast, the Venezuelans simply ignored it, continuing their firing, renting the sails of the British vessel in several places, and declined to cease firing till the British vessel had "hoisted to" and allowed the Venezuelan cruiser to come alongside.

Capt. Truxillo has just reported as above to the harbor-master at Port of Spain. He was asked to make a sworn declaration of the facts as stated, which he immediately did.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.
The captain explains that he was on a voyage out from Trinidad to the Venezuelan port of Maturin, and when within two miles of Trinidad a Venezuelan Guard vessel fired a shot at his vessel. A British ensign was sent up on the mainmast, but no notice was taken of it. He kept the vessel on its course, believing it would be all right, when the Venezuelan sent a shot through the schooner's sails. There were several passengers on board and they, as well as the crew, became so scared that they threw themselves down upon the deck to escape the shot which was raking the vessel. He was compelled to "heave to" and the Venezuelan came alongside. Capt. Truxillo, the passengers and crew, were forced to enter a small boat and were kept there for nearly four hours, when they were again released. In the meantime the Venezuelans had searched the ship, but finding nothing to detain her, they were allowed to continue the voyage.

The captain says he had not been for the earnest entreaties of his passengers, he would have returned and laid a complaint in doing so when he returned.

Capt. Truxillo adds that before leaving Trinidad, he had not only obtained his

papers from the custom house, but also the certificate of the Venezuelan consular agent. The Trinidad government has reported the matter to the colonial office, London, and the sequel is anxiously awaited.

JIM CORBETT MARRIED.

Wedded To-day to the Woman Who Caused Divorce.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 15.—The Corbett cottage, corner of Seventh and Emory streets, was the scene of a quiet wedding this morning. Champion James J. Corbett was married to Miss Jessie Taylor, of Omaha, Neb.

The bride is known by the name of Vera Stansford. Corbett returned from Buffalo, N. Y., morning and made up his mind to get married.

Corbett invited only three of his Asbury Park friends, and kept the proposed marriage so quiet that even William A. Brady, his manager, knew nothing of it. Justice John A. Borah, of Asbury Park, performed the ceremony.

The ceremony was very short, and when it was through Corbett clasped his bride in his arms and kissed her a dozen times.

REAL ESTATE FREEZE OUT

Queer Transactions Alleged Against Howard F. Johnson.

Suit Brought to Recover Lots Which He Is Charged With Selling to Different Parties.

Fulton and Edwards, as lawyers for William A. Murray, of the Agricultural Department, to-day filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court of the District against Miss Hannah L. Kelly, of No. 1733 P Street northwest, and James Madison, for breach of contract and to compel them to refund certain moneys paid in part for certain small lots in Ashland and Kelly's subdivision of College Park, Md.

The lots in question were sold by Howard F. Johnson, of No. 1814 Thirtieth Street northwest, who is Miss Kelly's sole agent and manager, and who Mr. Murray accuses of false representations and fraudulent contracts void, and all the payments made thereon, amounting to \$1150, forfeited.

Johnson is also accused in the bill of selling the same lot to several different people and collecting from them severally on the same lot at the same time.

The full price of the lots in question is \$100 each, of which \$60 of the first money on each lot is retained by Johnson as his commission. Miss Kelly taking all the chances of getting the remaining \$40 for the property at the rate of \$1 a week.

The bill says Johnson is assiduous in his collections and attempts upon the purchasers of lots until he has collected nearly the full amount of his commissions, when he calls relax and then he leaps out of the way until the purchaser is more than four weeks in arrears, when, according to the terms of the contract, he is empowered to declare the lots and all money paid thereon forfeited.

Murray avers that in the present case he has not been in arrears, and has several times offered the money due on his lots to Johnson, which he has repeatedly refused to accept, under various pretexts until the required four weeks had elapsed, when Johnson told Murray his lots and money were forfeited.

Johnson also told him that one of his lots had been sold by him to James Madison, a defendant in this case, and Johnson declares the bill, admits receiving money from other purchasers on the same lot at the same time, and this was done in anticipation of the forfeiture of the lots.

Lawyer Fulton says he has heard of several similar cases in connection with Johnson's dealings.

The complaint prays for an injunction against Miss Kelly to restrain her from executing any deed to the lots in question pending a settlement of this suit. Murray wants his money refunded in full, and also paid, \$1150, credited on one lot, in accordance with Mr. Johnson's promises and agreement. Johnson, as Miss Kelly's agent and manager, refuses to do either of these things. Miss Kelly, it is alleged, has not received any of Murray's money, as it has all been retained by Johnson.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.
They Get Down to Business at Cambridge, Md., Aug. 15.—Everything was hot in Cambridge to-day. The delegates and visitors to the Republican State convention had but little sleep last night, and therefore suffered more than ordinarily from the intense heat. To add to the discomfort of the large majority, there was but little to quench thirst.

The local option feature of the town was very generally condemned as being an unsatisfactory adjunct to a hot State convention.

Bands paraded the streets at irregular intervals throughout the night and kept up the enthusiasm of the workers for the respective candidates. This morning the crowd of shooters was augmented through the arrival of large delegations from Baltimore. Seven hundred persons came down on a specially chartered steamer to "whop it up" for Hon. Lloyd Lowndes.

The Lowndes slate up to the time the convention met remained the same as was forecast in these dispatches last night: Lloyd Lowndes, for governor; Harry McClanahan, for attorney general, and a man from the Eastern Shore district for comptroller.

The Eastern Shore men, however, failed to unite on a candidate and came into the convention after hobnobbing with one another for hours without having reached a decision.

Due to Natural Causes.
An autopsy, held to determine the cause which led to the death of M. Lyons, was held this morning at his late residence, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Dr. Sterling Ruffin, acting deputy coroner, who conducted the post-mortem examination, found that death resulted from a congestion of the brain and lungs, resulting from causes unknown.

It Wants Luxembourg.
Berlin, Aug. 15.—The Lokal Anzeiger strongly advises Germany to annex the grand duchy of Luxembourg, which, by the London treaty of 1867, was declared neutral territory, and to fortify the capital so that Strasbourg, Metz, and Luxembourg will be impregnable fortresses.

WATERS WANTS DAMAGES

Validity of the Garbage Rules to Be Tested.

POLICE COURT CONVICTION

It May Lead to a Heavy Suit Against the Health Department—Several Cases Tried Before Judge Scott and Various Offenders Found Guilty of Breaking the Rule.

The first prosecutions under the new garbage regulations came up before Judge Scott in the police court to-day.

A copy of the regulations was furnished some time ago to each household in the District, and since that time the health office inspectors have been active in looking for those who failed to comply with them. Several citizens were in court to-day on informations sworn out by George W. Howe, of the health office.

Mr. Joseph J. Waters was the first one, charged with failing to obey the regulations, in not providing a suitable receptacle for the garbage. He pleaded guilty and wanted to contest the validity of the law. Judge Scott fined him \$5 and ordered him to provide the metal, waterproof receptacle required by the regulations.

George Frost was charged with failing to number his back gate to correspond with the number of his house, and not providing a suitable receptacle. He complied with the regulations after the information was filed, however, and he was discharged.

Luke Corning also failed to provide a receptacle such as the regulations require, and John W. Smith failed to number his back gate. Their personal bonds were taken to comply immediately with the regulations.

WILL TEST THE LAW.

Mr. Joseph J. Waters, a prominent attorney of Georgetown, called at the District Building to-day with a complaint against the health office authorities for causing his arrest under the new garbage regulations, for failing to provide a garbage receptacle as provided in section 2. He stated that he proposed to ask the Commissioners to remit the fine of \$15 imposed by the police court, and in case the request is refused he will sue each individual concerned in his arrest upon a plea of damages.

Mr. Waters claims that the officers did not proceed in a legal way in the matter, and he proposes, if necessary, to test the point.

This is the first case tried for violation of the new regulations, a copy of which is supposed to hang in every kitchen.

The requirements are numerous and failure to comply with either subjects the offender to the penalty prescribed in section 10, which is a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 after being driven out of prison, in case of default, for not exceeding thirty days.

The receptacle prescribed, which "Mr. Waters is alleged to have been without, must be of certain capacity and made of metal, and must be placed at the back gate, accessible to the collectors. It is charged that he had a wooden vessel instead.

He said several vessels had been stolen from him, and that he had not had time to provide the proper receptacle, but that, in any event, his arrest was not made on his trial conducted in accordance with law.

WANTS A JURY TRIAL.

Mr. Waters says he was entitled to a jury trial, which right was denied him. In response to this the health department officers say that he did not demand a jury trial until after he had made his plea in court, and that, under the law, he was not entitled to a jury trial.

Mr. Waters deplored the fact that the right of appeal from the police court had been abolished, but proposes to carry the case to a higher court nevertheless in his suit for damages, provided the Commissioners decline to interpose.

Should he carry out his expressed intention there will be a complete ventilation of the garbage regulations, and, being a test case, the result will be awaited with great interest.

PUEBLO PRINCE BESIEGED.

Gomez Pushing the Rebellion and Whipping the Spaniards.

New York, Aug. 15.—Advices from Nu-evitias, Cuba, state that the town of Puerto Principe is besieged by Gen. Maximo Gomez with an army of 6,500 men, well armed; one field piece, and 600 spearmen. The investment had lasted two weeks on August 5, and the capitulation was expected at any moment.

The Spanish troops, under Mello, made sorties on July 25, 27, and 28, and suffered a repulse each day, although on July 27 the Spaniards rallied after being driven under cover of the wooden forts outside the city, and made a charge upon the insurgents.

The final effort of the Spanish forces was made with great vigor, and the insurgents were forced to retreat to the woods. Mello failed to follow up the advantage gained, because he feared that the retreat of the insurgents was made for the purpose of drawing him away from the sheltering cover of his fortress.

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FURTHER details concern

ing several of the local and telegraphic news features in this issue of The Evening Times will be found in to-morrow's Morning Times.